

A NEW VIOLET FROM NEW ENGLAND.

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(Plate 59.)

ALTHOUGH the described species of Violets have increased greatly within the past decade, it is perhaps more the result of careful study of the features that constitute specific differences in the violets than it is the segregation of already described species. At first glance the peculiar violet described below would appear related to the *Sagittata* group, but a study of several sheets from various localities shows that its affinities lie in an entirely different direction.

Viola Novae-Angliae, sp. nov. Acaulescent, from slender, ascending rootstocks: earliest leaves ovate or triangular-ovate, cordate, crenate, rounded or obtuse at the apex, 1-2 cm. long, on petioles 2-4 cm. long; later leaf-blades thin in texture, triangular-lanceolate, 4-6 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. broad at the base, tapering to an acute apex, the base subtruncate to cordate, margin crenate-dentate at the base, obscurely and distantly crenate toward the apex; dark green and nearly glabrous above, paler and more or less pubescent beneath, especially on the veins; petioles 7-15 cm. long, pubescent with white floccose hairs or glabrate in age: flowering scapes 6-10 cm. long, not surpassing the leaves, bibracteolate below the middle, bractlets ovate with subulate tips 1 mm. long: sepals oblong-lanceolate, 7-8 mm. long, glabrous, obtuse, 3-nerved, the basal auricle less than 1 mm. long, rounded or truncate: petals narrowly oblong, 12-15 mm. long, deep purple-blue, spreading, the lateral and lower ones densely villous with white hairs, the lower one veined with dark purple: cleistogamous flowers short-sagittate and blunt, 3-4 mm. long on short horizontal peduncles, 15-25 mm. long, their capsules subglobose, about 6 mm. long, or less.

Sandy shore, Fort Kent, Aroostook county, Maine, *M. L. Fernald*, no. 2245, June 15, 1898. The type is sheet no. 338,658 in the National Herbarium.

The systematic position of this species is difficult to decide. By its small cleistogamous flowers on horizontal peduncles it is related to *V. affinis* LeConte. Its leaf-shape is somewhat suggestive of *V. emarginata* (Nutt.) LeConte, but its dense pubescence removes it from close relation with either of these species.

In addition to the type mentioned above the following specimens may be referred here.

St. Francis, Aroostook Co., Maine, *Fernald*, no. 2244, June 18, 1898.

Blue Hill Reservation, near Boston, Mass., *Charles L. Pollard*, Aug. 24, 1898.

Bridgeport, Conn., *E. H. Eames*, May 19, 1895.

Another sheet collected by Mr. Fernald at Orono, Penobscot Co., Maine (no. 2256) agrees with the type in all characters except the shape of the leaf-blades, which are more ovate and cordate in outline and more densely pubescent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DALIBARDA REPENS NEAR BOSTON. — Although the dainty little plant, *Dalibarda repens*, L., may not be in reality far out of its course, yet it seems to have aroused much interest among botanists in this section who have recently learned of its being well-established within thirteen miles of Boston. Deep in the woods of Holbrook, far from dwelling houses, it covers an area of fully a quarter of a mile in extent, usually being scattered about here and there, but occasionally forming large mats, which are easily distinguishable from a distance. Several hundred plants were in blossom at the time I first visited the place with my mother, Mrs. G. L. Grinnell, who first found this little colony. The plants border a swamp but seem to keep up just out of the wet. In company with the *Dalibarda* I noticed cinnamon ferns, mountain laurel, low blackberry vines, and Lycopodiums. There is no doubt that the *Dalibarda repens*, L., is as perfectly indigenous as any of its neighbors mentioned, for the plants are widely scattered and show evidence of long residence.—ALICE G. CLARK, East Weymouth, Massachusetts.

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS IN MASSACHUSETTS.— While driving through Warwick, Franklin County, in August, 1902, I met for the first time in Massachusetts the Musk Plant (*Mimulus moschatus*, Douglas), a little traveler from the Pacific Coast. Its comely yellow corolla smiled up from a tangle of taller plants that crowded about a spring in a bank by the roadside. The little wayfarer seemed to be thoroughly at home in its narrow quarters in the very course of the trickling water. The slender viscid stems bore only a few flowers. As I picked one